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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY Germany/Emission Zone

DATE 25X1A

SUBJECT Dismantling of Mining Installations, Power Plants,
and Chemical Industries
25X1A6a

INFO.

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SUPPLEMENT

ORIGIN

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a). Brown coal mines: Wide-spread dismantling of mining installations, including those of the I.G. Farben concern, e.g., A. Riebeck'sche Montanwerke A.G., Halle, and Deutsche Grube A.G., Halle.

b). In the Oertrüblingen area, all equipment of the open working mines at Etzdorf has been removed. Monthly capacity: 80,000 tons of coal. Initial value 7.8 million Marks; present value about 2.2 million Marks. Also dismantled: a modern montan wax factory (dust extraction plant), initial value 3.6 million Marks; present value approximately 2.5 million Marks.

Part of the coal preparation installations of the neighboring bitumen factory at Amsdorf removed. Yearly capacity of the three bitumen factories in the Oertrüblingen area reduced from 24,000 tons to a total of 12,000 tons.

c). In the Deuben area, the entire equipment of the most modern pit installations in the district, namely those of the Otto Schaeff mine (sic), with a monthly production rate of 300,000 tons, has been removed. This has resulted in a sixty per cent cut in production in the area. Purchase price of the equipment was 41.4 million Marks; present-day value about 18.6 million Marks.

Briquette production in the Deuben district has been reduced by ten per cent as a result of the removal of two ring cylinder briquette presses with a capacity of 18,000 tons of briquettes per month; original value 3.7 million Marks; actual value approximately 1.4 million Marks. One bucket-wheel excavator with ten buckets of 0.25 cbm capacity each, made by Lübecker Maschinenbaugesellschaft, has been removed from the Carl Bosch open working mine (sic).

d). The capacity of the Concordia mine at Nachterstadt has been reduced by about one-third following the removal of three ring cylinder briquette presses with an output of 30,000 tons per month. Purchase price 6.7 million Marks; actual value 2.1 million Marks. A particularly incisive measure, since the local coal with its heavy tar content can only be pressed with difficulty by the ordinary trace presses (Strangopressen), whereas ring cylinder presses are well adapted to this work.

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Also dismantled: One bucket-wheel excavator built by Mitteldutsche Stahlwerke, Lauchhammer, and three spoon excavators (Löffelbagger); purchase price approximately 500,000 Marks.

- e). The dismantling of the Gustav Pistor pit installations (sic) has taken place. This mine had the most modern excavation and conveying equipment in the whole of the Central German brown coal fields. Monthly capacity 350,000 tons. Initial cost of equipment was 38.3 million Marks; present-day value 18.2 million Marks. Resultant reduction in output for the district: sixty per cent. Supply position for I.G. Farben factories in the neighborhood precarious.

Two bucket-wheel excavators built by Lübecker Maschinenbau Gesellschaft removed from Auguste/Deutsche Grube (sic), one with ten, the other with six buckets. Purchase cost: approximately 600,000 Marks.

- f). Two excavators removed from the Ammendorf fields (initial value 300,000 Marks). Four excavators and one discarding machine (Absetzmaschine) removed from the Geiseltal fields (initial value 400,000 Marks).
2. The total purchase cost of all dismantled equipment of I.G. Farben mining concerns: approximately 104 million Marks; present-day value about 46 million Marks.
3. a). Electric power available in the Russian Zone before the war equalled 4,900,000 W, at the time of the capitulation some 2,600,000 W, and now only about 1,500,000 W.
- b). Among dismantled power plants are the following:-

Gelba-Zschornowitz (reduced to 125,000 W)
Klittenberg (75 per cent dismantled but capacity being increased to 50 per cent by re-erection of an available turbine)
Thalheim (completely dismantled)
Esperhain (two-thirds dismantled)
Deuben (partly dismantled)
Magdeburg (partly dismantled)
Rockerode (completely dismantled)
Lauta (for the greater part dismantled)
Thüringen (for the greater part dismantled)

4. a). Dismantling of I.G. Farben plant partly carried out in accordance with the plans of early April, partly over and above the program, and still in progress. Particular attention paid to auxiliary installations such as workshops equipment, laboratory equipment, and reference books; also office equipment, e.g., typewriters and calculating machines.
- b). In the case of some firms, changes have been effected since the beginning of April; for instance, the Leunawerke were to have delivered 75,000 tons of iron in the shape of machinery and apparatus, and 35,000 tons of other iron and steel equipment (e.g., cables and rails). The quantities have now been increased and no limits set. The output of nitrogen equalled approximately fifty tons per day until 1 June 1946 but has since been reduced as a result of the order to increase the production of synthetic fuel. Three out of the six ammonia synthesis furnaces, some of the generators, the contact hydrogen installation with ventilation system, etc., all plaster mills, the entire "Nitrophoska" installation, and all reserve plants have been removed from the nitrogen production side of the concern. Normal number of

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revolutions was 17,500, now only 3,000 although it is hoped to reach 4,500 by the end of 1946. Final theoretical figure aimed at is 12,500 revolutions. Organic production: Methanol reduced to 8,000/10,000 tons p.a. of crude Methanol (less than five per cent of the former capacity of pure Methanol); Isobutyl oil reduced 3,000 to 4,000 tons p.a. (about one and a half per cent of the former capacity). Especially aggravated is the transport position; e.g., the daily requirement for the transport of ammonia sulphate is something like twenty-five trucks, whereas only one is usually available.

- c). An increased output of 25,000 tons per month of fuel has been ordered for June 1946. If, as ordered, only brown coal is to be used for hydrogenation, then all the available hydrogen will be used for this purpose so that the production of nitrogen will have to cease as a result of the lack of hydrogen.
- d). Including dismantling teams, the Leunawerke. Merseburg, are employing 35,000 workers.
- e). The position at the I.G. Farben Works at Wolfen has eased a little. Dismantling is to reach fifty instead of sixty per cent. All installations required for the production of color film, in particular, are to be left intact. Color film production at Wolfen is being activated by the Russians and the entire output taken over by them.

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